

DRAFT
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN FOR AIR FORCE PLANT 4

Table of Contents

Page

1. Introduction

Overview of Community Relations Plan

2. Community Background

Community Profile

Key Community Concerns

Water Quality

Air Pollution

Light and Thermal Pollution

Communication

Remedy Selection

On-site Chemical Storage

Radioactive Wastes

3. Highlights of the Community Involvement Program

Community Relations Techniques Timing

Community Relations Plan

Administrative Record

Information Repository

Technical Assistance Grant

Public Comment Period

Public Meetings

Responsiveness Summary

News Releases

News Conference

Fact Sheets

Progress Reports and Newsletters

Briefings for Local Officials

Information Contact/Toll-free Telephone Number

Mailing Lists

Technical Review Committee

Open House
Presentations
Site Tours

4. Installation Restoration Program Background

Phases of the Installation Restoration Program

Preliminary Assessment
Site Inspection
Remedial Investigation
Focused Feasibility Study
Interim Remedial Action/Removal Action
Feasibility Study
Proposed Plan
Record of Decision
Remedial Design
Remedial Action
Closeout

Site Descriptions

5. References

6. Appendices

Mailing List for Air Force Plant 4 and Carswell AFB
Media List for Air Force Plant 4 and Carswell AFB
Locations for Meetings and Information Repositories
List of Acronyms

7. Tables

Community Involvement Timing
Site Summary

8. Figures

Regional Location of Air Force Plant 4, Tarrant County, Texas
Location Map of IRP/Areas of Concern Sites, Air Force Plant 4

Community Relations Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

U.S. Air Force Plant 4 is conducting an investigation and cleanup of former waste disposal and spill sites. This extensive effort is called the Installation Restoration Program, usually referred to as the IRP. Community involvement is an important part of the restoration program.

This Community Relations Plan was prepared by the Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC), Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. ASC is responsible for environmental activities at Air Force Plant 4, Ft. Worth, Texas. The plan identifies issues of concern to the community, provides a basis for communication between the Air Force Plant 4 officials and the community, outlines how the community can be involved in the decision-making process, and serves as a public record of community involvement and participation during IRP activities at the plant.

For Air Force Plant 4, the lead agency for environmental activities is the United States Air Force's Restoration Branch of the Aeronautical Systems Center/Environmental Management Directorate (ASC/EM) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Aeronautical Systems Center is responsible for developing and implementing the Installation Restoration Program. Activities of this program must comply with the laws, regulations and guidelines developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Program. The 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act requires the Installation Restoration Program meet Superfund requirements. Air Force Plant 4 was designated as a Superfund site in 1990.

This Community Relations Plan fulfills provisions of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP); the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, commonly known as the Superfund law; the National Environmental Policy Act; and applicable Texas laws and regulations. This Community Relations Plan follows U.S. EPA guidance for conducting community involvement programs for hazardous waste sites as published in *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*, January 1992 (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directive 9230.0-03C).

The Community Relations Plan is available for public review at the Air Force Plant 4 Information Repository in the White Settlement Public Library, 214 Meadow Park Drive.

The Air Force Plant 4 Environmental Community Involvement Coordinator is:

Roy M. Thomason
ASC/PAE Building 8
1801 Tenth Street, Suite 2
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-7626

(513) 255-2424
Toll Free 1-800-982-7248

2. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Community Profile

The area was settled by Anglo-Americans in the mid 1800's with cotton and cattle being the main exports. Fertile soil and abundant wildlife helped the original military outpost attract settlers. Rail lines to the area only increased the advantages of living in the Ft. Worth area. The cattle industry and associated businesses became so successful that the area earned its nickname, "Cowtown." Fort Worth has also been the business center for much of the oil and gas industry in the area.

The city hosts 5 universities and colleges, a respected museum district, a large zoo, an annual livestock show, and extensive aerospace activities with large airplane, aircraft parts, and helicopter manufacturing plants. It is the center for north central Texas' agri-business, and the home of a large retired military community, mostly former Air Force personnel who utilize the Carswell AFB facilities.

Air Force Plant 4 is located within the Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Johnson, Parker and Tarrant Counties. The area is characterized as a highly urbanized area with a diverse economic base concentrated in the manufacturing, service and retail industries. With a large number of defense industries and their associated supply and service businesses, the community has been greatly affected by the recent reduction in defense expenditures.

The Ft. Worth metropolitan area, with a population of more than 1.3 million people, has recorded 35-40% growth rates since the 1970s, but that high rate is expected to decline over time.

Air Force Plant 4 Profile

Air Force Plant 4 is a Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) defense manufacturing facility. It is located in Tarrant County, Texas, 7 miles northwest of the City of Fort Worth. It occupies 605 acres and is bounded on the north by Lake Worth, on the east by Carswell Air Force Base (Carswell AFB), and on the south and west by the City of White Settlement (Figure 2.1-1). Air Force Plant 4 is one of the largest employers in the area with a staff of approximately 17,000 people. The Plant shares access to the runways and the support facilities with Carswell AFB.

In 1942, during World War II, Air Force Plant 4 became operational when Consolidated Aircraft began manufacturing the B-24 Liberator bomber for the nation's defense. Later, the plant began producing aircraft components, as well as delivering completed aircraft.

In 1953, General Dynamics took over operation of the manufacturing facility. Since then, Air Force Plant 4 has produced the B-36, B-58, F-111 and F-16 aircraft.

In March 1992, Lockheed, Inc. took over operation of the facility to produce F-16 and F-22 aircraft components. Additionally, the plant produces spare aircraft parts, radar units, and missile components.

Key community concerns

Community concerns and key issues were identified through interviews in September 1993. Because of the proximity of Carswell AFB to Air Force Plant 4, the decision was made to conduct community interviews for both locations at the same time. Based on these interviews, Carswell and Plant 4 are developing separate plans to address how community involvement will be instituted. Carswell AFB has a separate IRP program which is not covered by the Community Relations Plan for Air Force Plant 4. Concerns expressed that are specific to Carswell AFB have not been included in this section.

Generally, persons interviewed were familiar with the TCE plume at Plant 4 and expressed a familiarity with the landfill sites at Carswell. Several area residents were retired employees of either Carswell AFB or Air Force Plant 4, and reported that during their employment, they had witnessed the disposal of wastes by what was then considered acceptable industry practices. Several of those interviewed had lived all their lives in the Lake Worth area.

The interviewees were confident that the Air Force was being open about the environmental concerns, however, many felt uninformed about the current status of clean up efforts. Nearby residents of Carswell commented on the good relationship between the communities and the installation through the years. Also, most felt that the cleanup process at Carswell AFB would slow down if the Department of Defense retained the property instead of it being transferred to private use. One

common question was wanting to know the ultimate responsible party tasked with the clean-up. Most of the concerns focused on the water quality of Lake Worth, the Trinity River and Farmer's Branch Creek.

Water Quality

Groundwater and surface water contamination was the foremost concern of most of the interviewees. Groundwater concerns included the types and volumes of contaminants; the extent of the contamination, movement of contamination in groundwater; and the possible migration of contaminants outside the boundaries Air Force Plant 4 and Carswell AFB properties.

Specific concerns included existing or future contamination of municipal wells in White Settlement and other areas; the presence of TCE and its bi-products in groundwater; and the possibility that existing groundwater monitoring wells and current subsurface geologic knowledge may not be adequate to detect or monitor water movement that might travel off site and contaminate municipal production wells.

Officials from the City of White Settlement were concerned that too many monitoring wells might be drilled, given that contractors change through the life of the project. City officials believe that too many monitoring wells might increase the potential for further contamination.

Concerns were expressed about surface water and storm water runoff from the Air Force Plant 4 site. This runoff could carry contaminants to the municipal drinking water reservoir of Lake Worth and affect the Paluxy Aquifer which it recharges.

One respondent talked about the "foamy stuff" that was observed in Lake Worth during the 1960s and 1970s. Concerns included the potential effect on users of the nearby recreational areas and on fish, birds, and other wildlife.

Air Pollution

Concerns were expressed that air stripping contaminants from groundwater at Air Force Plant 4 might add to air pollution. Other interviewees were concerned that jet engine emissions were affecting air quality

Light and Thermal Pollution

Several people felt that light pollution had increased recently at Air Force Plant 4 and believed that the additional lights were unnecessary and wasted energy, as well as a general nuisance. The City of Fort Worth Water Department manager was also concerned with thermal pollution into Lake Worth from Lockheed's boiler plants, and wondered if plans were still in place for changing the cooling system to minimize thermal effects on the lake.

Communication

A common thread throughout all the interviews was the need for more consistent communication. Many interviewees expressed concern or frustration over the lack of information provided to nearby residents and city officials. The City of Fort Worth Water Department Manager had not received water monitoring information and needed to be kept informed. Unannounced site activities often worried the public. City of White Settlement officials referred to an incident at Plant 4 where cleanup crews were working on a contaminated soil cleanup, but the public, seeing their protective suits, thought a serious hazardous situation had developed.

Remedy Selection

Several interviewees expressed concern that contaminants in the soil and water would eventually migrate into the water supply regardless of the kind of cleanup performed. Other people were concerned that unnecessary duplication of efforts by Air Force Plant 4 and Carswell AFB while conducting technical studies and cleanup activities resulted in wasted taxpayer dollars. Several citizens asked about involving independent technical experts to validate government findings and methods of cleanup.

On-site Chemical Storage

Chemicals stored on-site concerned some interviewees. One person asked if the practice of stockpiling chemicals used in operations at the plant had been changed.

Radioactive wastes

Several of the interviewees were concerned about nuclear or radioactive materials and if those materials were stored at the plant. There was also concern about contamination from those materials.

3. Highlights of the Community Involvement Program

This section provides community involvement objectives for the Air Force Plant 4 site, describes appropriate techniques to achieve those objectives, and incorporates the techniques into a general timing plan. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan requires that the public be given prompt, accurate information on all phases of the Installation Restoration Program. Air Force Plant 4 officials are committed to keeping all public and private interests informed and ensuring that their concerns are considered throughout the Installation Restoration Program.

The community activities program at Air Force Plant 4 should take the following approaches:

Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities in support of environmental programs.

Officials who should be involved include the White Settlement City Council, Tarrant County commissioners, and health department officials. These officials are visible and trusted leaders and are a valuable source of information for Plant 4 to understand and monitor community concerns. To gain the support of local officials, the Air Force will inform them regularly and fully of site activities, plans, findings and developments, and solicit their input to the decision making process. (See community involvement timing table, page ____)

Provide easily understood information about the Installation Restoration Program to Plant 4 employees and nearby residents.

Concise and easily understood information should be available to all workers and residents on the schedule of restoration activities, their purpose, and their results. The public affairs staff should attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information may be required or where certain types of information are needed by individuals or groups. In particular, owners of property where samples are taken should receive follow-up explanations of what was done and found on their land. To ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, a single contact should be established.

Keep the news media informed about the Installation Restoration

Program. Local news media provide a direct conduit for information from the plant to the populace. To gain support of the news media, inform them regularly of all restoration activities and provide frequent opportunities to view and report on all phases of the Installation Restoration Program.

In addition, the Air Force, TNRCC, and EPA will each notify the other entities prior to releasing printed materials and conducting public presentations.

Community Involvement Techniques and Timing

The following community involvement techniques are planned to provide opportunities for community involvement, participation, consultation, and advice through two way communication, about activities at Air Force Plant 4 and to provide meaningful input by the public in the environmental decision making process. Table 4.4-1 provides a general schedule of public involvement opportunities.

Community relations activities related to the Air Force Plant 4 site will follow the applicable standards set forth under Superfund as detailed in the Community

Relations In Superfund: A Handbook, published by the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (January 1992 edition). The activities apply to all sites where Superfund activities are performed. Specific techniques are provided below.

Community Relations Plan. Based on community interviews conducted with affected residents and community leaders, the Community Relations Plan describes community concerns and prescribes actions designed to keep the public informed. A copy of the Community Relations Plan will be available in the information repository and administrative record. The Community Relations Plan will be reviewed twice a year and updated if necessary. Additional interviews will be done in the future if there is reason to believe public concerns have significantly changed.

Administrative Record. These records form a legal accounting file for each site. Documents included in the administrative record contain all information used by Plant 4 to make its decisions on the selection of remedial and removal actions at each of the Installation Restoration Program sites. The administrative record is supplied to the library in microfiche form and is accompanied by an index of all documents. The record is reviewed quarterly to ensure it is complete. The location of the Administrative Record is in Attachment II.

Information Repositories. The Information Repository contains paper copies of documents available for public review and comment, fact sheets, news releases, newsletters, news clippings and all other products prepared to inform the public about environmental restoration activities at Air Force Plant 4. The location of the Information Repository is in Attachment II.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG). The TAG program, administered by the EPA, provides for an initial grant of up to \$50,000 for any site that is on the National Priorities List (NPL) or is proposed for listing where a response action has begun. Air Force Plant 4 is on the NPL. Groups may use grant funds to hire a technical advisor to help them review technical information on the site. Detailed program information on the TAG program is available through the EPA Region VI Office and in the Plant 4 Information Repository. The Superfund Technical Assistance Grant Handbook, written for the public, is a good source of information.

Public Comment Period. A minimum 30-day public comment period will be held for all proposed plans for remedial actions, prior to the start of removal or interim remedial actions, and when a site is removed from the Installation Restoration Program or recommended for no further action. The public comment period will be extended upon request. Notice of the public comment period will be published as a display ad in at least one major newspaper in the Fort Worth area no later than the first day of the public comment period.

Public Meetings. A public meeting can be requested at any time during a public comment period. A public meeting will be scheduled for all proposed plans to explain remedial alternatives and gather public comments or concerns. The public meeting is generally held midway through the 30-day public comment period at a meeting place convenient to those living near the site. A transcript of the meeting will be made available to the public in the Information Repository and Administrative Record. Transcripts will not be made for public information meetings which are not part of a public comment period, however these meetings will be videotaped to maintain an accurate record of the event.

Responsiveness Summary. This document summarizes comments and concerns received during the public comment period and public meeting and Air Force Plant 4 responses to those concerns. The responsiveness summary is included in the record of decision for the site and placed in the administrative record and the information repository.

News Releases. News releases will be mailed or faxed to all local news media. Copies of news releases will be maintained for public inspection in the information repository. News releases will be distributed at the start and conclusion of all major IRP activities at each site, when significant new findings are made, or when a site is removed from the restoration program.

News Conferences. News media availabilities and news conferences will be scheduled on a regular basis to supplement information provided in news releases. Direct contact with the news media is especially useful when highly technical information, or any other information that may be misunderstood or misinterpreted, is released to the public.

Fact Sheets. Fact sheets summarize current and proposed activities at IRP sites. Results of the remedial investigation and feasibility study reports will be explained in fact sheets. Proposed plans will be summarized in fact sheets. A fact sheet will also be prepared when remedial design is completed for restoration actions and updated when significant cleanup milestones are reached.

Progress reports and newsletters. As restoration activities progress at Air Force Plant 4, community members on the mailing list will be informed of updates through progress reports and newsletters on an as needed basis or at least semiannually. These updates will frequently include more detailed information not included in news releases. These updates are intended to keep all interested parties fully informed about the Installation Restoration Program. An update will be distributed for all milestones in which a news release is sent to the local news media and may be distributed without an accompanying news release.

Briefings for Local Officials. The Air Force will meet with representatives of appropriate city, county, and State organizations, as needed or requested. Briefings will be held to inform these officials of Air Force activities and to coordinate remedial actions. Officials who should be kept informed include the White Settlement City Manager and Mayor, and the County Commissioners for Tarrant County. The Air Force will also continue to brief other elected officials on continuing activities, through mailings, in meetings, or by telephone. These officials include the Texas congressional delegation, State legislators, the Governor's office, and appropriate State and local health and safety organizations.

Information Contact/Toll-Free Telephone Number. The Air Force has designated a community involvement coordinator for public and media inquiries regarding the Plant 4 site. This person can be reached at **1-800-982-7248**. The telephone number will be broadly advertised in all display ads, fact sheets, and mailings.

Mailing Lists. To ensure that information is distributed to the local community and all potentially interested parties, individuals on the mailing list (Attachment I) will be sent copies of all updates, fact sheets, etc. In accordance with the federal Privacy Act, private citizens are not listed on any published lists, but do receive mailings.

Technical Review Committee (TRC). The Air Force currently holds regularly scheduled meetings with the Project Managers assigned to the Plant 4 cleanup by the EPA and State of Texas, including the Lockheed Project Manager. These committee meetings cover current status of activities relating to the RI/FS and other related cleanup issues. The Air Force is expanding participation of the committee to include interested representatives of local city and county agencies, environmental staff representatives of State and congressional offices, and representatives of the affected community. This committee will be expanded or modified to become a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) as described below.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB is an advisory body designed to act as a focal point for the exchange of information between Plant 4 and the local community regarding restoration activities. The RAB is intended to bring together community members who reflect the diverse interests within the local community, enabling the early and continued two-way flow of information, concerns, values, and needs between the affected community and the installation.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members. RAB members are asked to meet regularly and review and comment on technical documents and plans related to the ongoing environmental studies and restoration activities at Plant 4. Members are expected to serve as a liaison with the community and be available to meet with community members and groups. Membership terms are established by

the RAB. Technical support staff from state, federal, and local agencies are available to provide informational support and explanation to RAB members.

Open Houses. An open house allows Plant 4 employees and nearby residents to ask questions and express their concerns directly to community involvement and technical staff. An open house will be held annually.

Presentations. Talking to clubs, civic or church organizations, or school classes, or similar local audiences, can further public understanding of the problems and solutions associated with environmental activities at Air Force Plant 4. Presentations will be scheduled as often as possible or requested.

Site Tours. A tour to one or more restoration sites allows media representatives, local officials, and citizens an opportunity to view cleanup activities and sites. Tours will be offered during news media availabilities and open houses, as well as to interested Plant 4 employees and community members.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TIMING

4. INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Department of Defense Installation Restoration Program identifies, evaluates, and takes action when necessary, at contamination sites resulting from past hazardous material use, storage and disposal.

In 1980 Congress passed Public Law 96-510, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly referred to as "Superfund." The law authorized the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up private industrial and agricultural waste sites that may pose a threat to the environment or health of the general public.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (RCRA), which amended the 1980 Superfund law, clearly provides that federal facilities are generally required to comply with the same rules as non-federal facilities. Executive Order 12580 delegates the President's authority with respect to Department of Defense sites to the Department of Defense.

The Installation Restoration Program is conducted in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency and the states, following rules established by Congress for Superfund cleanup actions.

Superfund and the Installation Restoration Program are very similar. Both programs use private consulting firms and contractors to make technical evaluations of past disposal sites, prepare reports with recommendations and conduct remedial actions when necessary. Both programs also use the same directives and guidance to implement clean up activities.

The restoration process, from evaluation to final correction and site closure, can take from four to 10 years or longer, depending on the complexity of the problem.

Funding for the Installation Restoration Program comes primarily from the Defense Environmental Restoration Account. At Air Force Plant 4, United States Air Force's Restoration Branch of the Aeronautical Systems Center/Environmental Management Directorate (ASC/EM) headquartered at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio is responsible for the Installation Restoration Program. The Restoration Branch administers the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) for all Air Force owned weapons manufacturing facilities around the country. These installations are called "Air Force plants" and are referred to as GOCOs which stands for "government owned, contractor operated". The Air Force began the restoration program at Plant 4 in 1982.

PHASES OF THE INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

The Air Force Plant 4 Installation Restoration Program is conducted in multiple phases:

- Preliminary Assessment
- Site Inspection
- Remedial Investigation
- Focused Feasibility Study (if necessary)
- Interim Remedial Action/Removal Action
- Feasibility Study
- Proposed Plan
- Record of Decision
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Action
- Closeout

Each of these phases builds upon information obtained in the previous step. The overall investigation and remediation process is set forth in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Preliminary Assessment -- essentially a record review of the site to determine the probability and possible locations of potentially hazardous disposal areas. This assessment may include employee interviews and review of reports, installation records and technical data.

Site Inspection -- physical inspection of the potential site that may include some soil and water sampling. Following the investigation, a decision is made by the regulating agencies and the Air Force whether the site requires further study or needs no further action.

Remedial Investigation -- extensive sampling and field studies to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site and the direction and rate of pollution migration. This information is necessary to identify cleanup alternatives for the feasibility study, which may begin before the remedial investigation is completed. The remedial investigation could also result in a recommendation for no further action. A risk assessment is conducted as part of the remedial investigation to determine potential health risks to people working on or living near the site and help determine clean up priorities.

Focused Feasibility Study -- an in-depth evaluation of potential short-term remedies for a site. A focused feasibility study may be necessary if a site poses a significant threat to human health or the environment. Depending on the severity of the problem, the focused feasibility study could begin at the same time as the remedial investigation.

Interim Remedial Action/Removal Action -- generally a short-term response action designed to take care of an immediate or potential threat to public health and safety or to the environment. Preventing off-site movement of contaminants, or removing leaking drums are examples of these short term actions. Removal actions require less study than interim remedial actions and allow the Air Force to take care of problems more quickly. They are reserved for cases where there is an imminent threat to human health or the environment.

Feasibility Study -- Develops and analyses various final cleanup alternatives and provides recommendations for appropriate action.

Proposed Plan -- summarizes remedial alternatives in the feasibility study, and explains why the Air Force has selected the preferred alternative.

Record of Decision -- document that provides a brief summary of facts and analysis supporting selection of the chosen remedial action. The record of decision must also show how the selected remedy meets the requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

Remedial Design -- an engineering phase that follows the record of decision when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the remedial action.

Remedial Action -- the actual clean up work that takes place, followed by site closure. Long-term monitoring may be required to ensure the site remains free of significant contamination.

Closeout -- removes the site from the Installation Restoration Program when cleanup is completed or it is determined that the site does not pose a health risk and clean up is unnecessary.

Capsule Site Description

Air Force Plant 4 has 30 Installation Restoration Program sites and two areas of concern. Most sites are regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), although six sites are underground storage tanks (UST) and are regulated under the Texas UST Program.

No further response action is planned at 12 of the 30 sites based on a low or non-existent risk from contamination.

Results of the Remedial Investigation (RI) conducted from 1984-1990 indicate that groundwater contamination exists in the area and consists of spilled fuel products and chemical solvents including trichloroethylene (TCE). Other chemical wastes, including chromium, were also detected in various concentrations.

The physical spread of chemical contamination in undergroundwater is referred to as a "plume". Based on the monitoring well data, the eastern portion of the TCE plume located under the Plant 4 east parking lot may have migrated under the Carswell AFB flightline.

In 1990, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) placed Air Force Plant 4 on the National Priorities List (NPL) as a Superfund site. A Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) was signed by the Air Force, the EPA and Texas Water Commission, recently renamed the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is planning to conduct a Health Assessment for the area surrounding Air Force Plant 4. This Health Assessment is required by CERCLA for all federal Superfund sites.

The Aeronautical Systems Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio is the Air Force organization responsible for Air Force Plant 4 and is the lead for the investigation and containment of groundwater contamination on both properties. Remedial action alternatives to deal with the contamination, while meeting all applicable state and federal laws, are being developed.

As Aeronautical Systems Center continues to identify, evaluate and remediate existing Installation Restoration Program sites at Air Force Plant 4, new sites may be added and others removed. Each site description is on a separate page to allow space for listing of future community activities information as well as the addition and/or deletion of sites.

(Site Map)
(Site Summary Table)

5.0 References

The Dallas Morning News. 1992-1993 Texas Almanac, 1991.

U.S. Air Force. Headquarters Aeronautics Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, Draft Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection and Remedial Investigation Report, Vol. 1, August 1992.

U.S. Air Force. Headquarters Aeronautics Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection and Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies, Vol.1, Final Work Plan

U.S. Air Force. Installation Restoration Program Remedial Project Manager's Handbook, January, 1992.

U.S. Air Force. Management Action Plan (MAP) Air Force Plant 4 Fort Worth, Texas, December, 1993.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. BEA Regional Projections to 2040, Vol. 2: Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1990.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, January 1992.

6.0 Appendices

6.1 Mailing List for Air Force Plant 4

Mr. Mark Ernst
Tarrant County Water Control & Improvement
District No. 1
10201 North Shore Dr.
Fort Worth, TX 76135

Mr. Billy Caldwell
City of Ft.Worth Environmental Advisory
Committee
101 Jim Wright Frwy. #204
Fort Worth, TX 76108

Mr. Bob Salinas
City of White Settlement
214 Meadow Park Dr.
White Settlement, TX 76108

Ms. Betty Brink

City of Ft.Worth Environmental Advisory
Committee
7600 Anglin Drive
Fort Worth, TX 76140

Mr. Ralph Stangel
Lake Worth Country Club
8100 Malaga
Fort Worth, TX 76155

Mr. Brian Boerner
City of Fort Worth
Environmental Management
Department
1000 Throckmorton St.
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Ms. Mary Cox
City of Ft.Worth Environmental Advisory
Committee
4925 Oak Grove Rendon Rd.
Burleson, TX 76028

Mr. Richard Sawey
City of Fort Worth
Water Department
1000 Throckmorton Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Ms. Donna Parker
V.P. of Urban Development
Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce
777 Taylor St., Suite 900
Fort Worth, TX 76102

The Honorable Pete Geren
Congressman, 12th District
100 E. 15th St.
Suite 500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

The Honorable Homer Dear
Texas House of Representatives
201 Meadow Park Drive

Fort Worth, TX 76108

Ms. Nancy Pascal
NCT Council of Govts.
616 Six Flags Drive
Arlington, TX 76011

Mr. Joe Paul Jones
Streams and Valleys, Inc.
4055 International Plaza
Suite 200
Fort Worth, TX 76109-4895

The Honorable Bill Henker
5748 Aton
West Worth Village, TX 76114

Mr. Lel Medford
TNRCC Pollution Cleanup Division
P. O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711

Mr. Peter Waterreus
TNRCC Pollution Cleanup Division
P. O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711

Ms. Barbara Ferguson
TNRCC Pollution Cleanup Division
P. O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711

6.2 Media Listing

The Business Press
501 Jones St.
Fort Worth, TX 76102

KXAS-TV Channel 5
Fort Worth, TX
817-429-5555; Fax 817-654-6325

Dallas Morning News

Dallas, TX
214-977-8222; Fax 214-651-0580

KDFW-TV Channel 4
Dallas, TX
214-720-4444; Fax 214-720-3263

Fort Worth Star-Telegram
Fort Worth, TX
817-390-7400; Fax 817-390-7789

WFAA-TV
Dallas, TX
214-748-9631; Fax 214-977-6585

6.2 Locations for Meetings and Information Repositories

Locations for Meetings

Locations for public meetings will be held in White Settlement, however locations will vary depending availability of facilities and the the number of people expected to attend the meeting. Whenever possible, meetings will be held at:

White Settlement Public Library
214 Meadow Park Drive
White Settlement, Tx 76108

Information Repositories

White Settlement Public Library
214 Meadow Park Drive
White Settlement, Tx 76108

Fort Worth Public Library
300 Taylor Street
Ft. Worth, Tx 76102

6.3 List of Acronyms

AFB Air Force Base
AFBDA Air Force Base Disposal Agency

AFP U.S. Air Force Plant
AOC Area of Concern
ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CERFA Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CRP Community Relations Plan
DNAPL Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
DD Decision Document
DOD U.S. Department of Defense
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
FFA Federal Facility Agreement
FS Feasibility Study
GOCO Government Owned/Contractor Operated
IRP Installation Restoration Program
MAP Management Action Plan
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act
NPL National Priorities List
OU Operable Unit
PA/SI Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD Record of Decision
TCE Trichloroethylene
TNRCC Texas Natural Resources Conservation Committee
TWC Texas Water Commission, now part of TNRCC
USAF U.S. Air Force
UST Underground Storage Tank
VOC Volatile Organic Compounds
{page | 42}